Board Analyzes His Misstatements. The Joint Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committee will give a hearing on Wednesday at the Capitol in Albany on the three bills now pending by which it is sought to make the Gerry Society subject to the State Board of Charities' system of visitation and inspection. Commodors Gerry, in his anxiety to prevent a favorable report on the bills, has circulated throughout the State an appeal to the private charitable societies,

which is characterized by the members of the

State board as amazing and full of misstate-It will be remembered that after a long fight the Court of Appeals decided last month that Commodore Gerry's society was an independent organization, not subject to the oversight of the State board. This decision was made by a vote of lour to three. The bills on which a hearing is to be given on Wednesday are designed to place Commodore Gerry's private Governmental estabfishment in the same class with other organizations supported wholly or in part out of public moneys or by charity.

Commodore Gerry in the circular which he has issued seeks to give the impression that the State board is attempting to extend its authority to an alarming extent over all societies in the State.

The Gerry's circular is printed in the best yel low-journal "scare-head" type, on the letterhead of the New York State Convention of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty, of which Commo dore Gerry, a resident of the State of Rhode Island, is the President. In big black type it says, "What the Court of Appeals has Decided," and quotes a portion of the decision. Then in big fat type it says, "State Board Attempts to Upset the Under this caption is the following

Now, the State Board of Charities, diseatisfied with this decision, is moving for a reargument, hoping to upset it. Without waiting for the result, severa bills have have been introduced in the Legislature intended to paralyze and circumvent the decision State Board a jurisdiction not intended by the Con stitution but which it claims over the private institutions of this State. One bill in particular proposes to cripple and destroy our societies for the prevenion of cruelty as a punishment for their successful litigation, and to confer on this State Board absolutely the right to their creation, regulation and gov-

"Hasty Legislation Asked For" is Mr. Gerry's next sub-head, and then in type half an inch high he asks: "Win you aid in sustaining the Court" He ends his appeal for aid with this sentence in italies: "In a word, the simple question is, does your institution prefer to manage its own affairs, according to the wise statutes under which they ave been safety managed for so many years, or have the State Board of Charities direct, inter-

charities of the State with the exception that for good and sufficient reasons it is seeking to bring the Societies for the Frevention of Cruelty to Children within the scope of that same au-

any inequalities and ambiguities, with the consequent danger of further litigation, the board be quent danger of further illigation, the board be-lieves it is acting in accordance with the wishes of the great majority of the officers and directors of our private charities, however supported. The administrators of these trusts and the State Board of Charities can have but one and the same pur-pose, to wit, the maintenance of the State's char-itable work at the highest point of efficiency and economy.

"The implication that the State board seeks 'to cripple and destroy' societies for the prevention of cruelty 'as a punishment for their successful litigation,' and to take to itself 'absolutely the right to their creation, regulation and government,' is totally false. The bill further proposes to give to the State board the same right of approval of incorporation and of visitation and inspection of such societies as the board exercises in relation to all children's institutions of a charitable character or design.

MR. E. T. GERRY IN BIG TYPE

HE SENDS AN ALAPMIST APPEAL
TO PRIVATE CHARITY SOCIETIES.

Tells Them the State Board of Charities
Wants to Control or Destroy Them
and Asks Their Help in Oppesition

Board Analyzes His Misstatements.

dren and aged persons. Mr. Gerry thereby becomes the advocate of a return to the chaotic conditions which obtained in the field of charities
able administration in this State before the
enactment of the statute of 1873, conferring upon
the State Board of Charities power to visit and
inspect private charitable institutions. In those
early times abuses of inmates and misappropriation of charitable funds were not uncommon.
On the other hand, under a conservatively
administered policy of State supervision, such
abuses have practically disappeared."

GOT F. R. RIGGS'S STOLEN JEWELRY. Woman Who Robbed His Rooms in New

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 17.-The woman who obbed Frank B. Riggs, a New York broker, of more than \$1,000 worth of jewelry and diamonds at Newport early in September last, was captured at the Victor Hotel in North Main street in this city to-day. She gave her name as Mary Dean and her age as 48 years. She is also known as Mary Brown and Mary Wood at places where she has been employed. According to Capt. Parker, she has served three years in Massachusetts for larceny. Mr. Riggs, the complainant in this case, is rich and was an inimate friend of the late Robert Goelet. The property of which he was robbed consisted in part of valuables willed him by Mr. Goelet and presents made him by members of that family. Mr. Riggs has been a summer resident at Newport for several seasons. Last summer he made his home at LeClaercy, a fashionable boarding house. On the evening of Sept. 8 he left his gold watch and jewelry upon a dressing table in his room while he went to dinner. During his absence the articles were stolen. The watch was made to order by Jules Jurgensen of Copenhagen for Mr. Goelet. This was supplied with a chime attachment, and was considered by expert watchmakers in the country as one of the best timekeepers in America. No one knows how much Mr. Goelet paid for it, but it must have cost several hundred dollars. The police value it at \$500 at the least, but Mr. Riggs would not sell it at any price. The other things were a solid gold link chain, a gold pencil, gold matchsafe, gold knife, plain gold ring, pearl stickpin with dia-

knife, plain gold ring, pearl stickpin with diamonds presented by Miss Goelet; a second pearl pin with leaves of diamonds and other articles. Mr. Riggs was not the only one who suffered. Other guests lost hosiery and underwear and such articles, but Mr. Riggs's loss was the greatest.

There was employed at Le Claercy a laundress known here as Mary Dean. She was there until the end of the season. Yesterday she went to call on her sister. At that house she met her nephew named Hackly. The laundress carried a bag in which was a watch. Hackly liked the looks of it. He borrowed it without the consent of his aunt and went away. During the day Hackly fell into the hands of the police, and when searched a gold watch was found on him. Capt. Parker was notified, and when the watch was shown to him he immediately recognized it as the one stolen at Newport several months ago. Hackly was introduced to the regular avstem of examination at Police Headquarters, and it was some time before he told where he got the watch. Finally, he said he got it from his aunt.

water. Hairly, he said he got it from his aunt.

Among the woman's effects was a fur boa. It seemed heavy for neckwear, and, in handling it it was discovered that there were several hard bunches in it. This seemed unusual. It was examined, and on the inside an opening was found; further examination revealed that the boa was used as a pocket and in it were several articles of jeweiry. The property was part of that stolen from Mr. Riggs. The prisoner confessed and told how she sneaked up the front staircase at the boarding house on the night of the robbery and helped herself.

watch. Finally, he said he got if from his save makers managed for so many years, or to have the State locard of Chartises direct, interfere with control and govern it."

The Commodore wants all the persons to whom the womann's effects was as fur host. It is said state to the commodore wants all the persons to whom the womann's effects was a fur host. It is said state to the commodore wants all the persons to whom the work of the commodore wants all the persons to whom the commodore wants all the persons to whom the commodore was a sensel, and yesterolay one of the members of the State locard of that was not to the said of the State locard of the state because we have a sensel, and yesterolay one of the members of the sensel, and yesterolay one of the members of the color was a sensel, and yesterolay one of the members of the sensel, and yesterolay one of the managers of the state bear of the sensel, and the state of the sensel, and without giving its retigents the opportunity of understanding the facts in the cross areas to alarm the charitable institutions of the senseling to increase the authority it has hithert exercised over such institutions generally. This the board affirms is not the case at all exert is exercised over such institutions generally. This the board affirms is not the case at all exert is probable that supervision methods of the Middlesex Club the night before the House of Representatives on last Tucked and the proposed manager is the surface of the Middlesex Club the night before the House is seeking to increase the authority it has hithert exercised over such institutions generally. This the board affirms is not the case at all exert is a seeking to increase the authority it has hithert exercised over such institutions generally. This the board affirms is not the case at all exert in the proposed of the State which the board is seeking to increase the authority which indeed

Authority it has hithern exercised over the pivace that the of the State what the execution of Crudy to Children within the scope of that same atthority.

See an authority and the State board, in which each part of the board syrgangles for the decision, to he decision, to he country and the Court of Appeals has declared that charles supported by private benevation of the board syrgangles from the decision, to he decision, to he decision, to show that the Court of Appeals has declared that charles supported by private benevation of the court of the Court. We say appears the meaning of the Court. We say appears to meaning of the Court. We say the state board studied of which the State board show the prevention of crucky to childry. Seekles of the provision of the seekles of the provision of the seekles of the provision of the seekles of the crucky been the Legislature, from which the relator tellulation of the provision of the seekles of the cruck of the provision of the seekles of the cruck of the provision of the seekles of the cruck of the provision of the seekles of the cruck of the provision of the seekles of the cruck of the provision of the seekles of the cruck of the Alexander Barclay of Brooklyn Was Talk-

bronzes and other furniture belonging to the estate of Mrs. Nicholas De Peyster, began yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. The sale will continue on Monlay, Tuesday and Wednesday. Yesterday's sale brought no very large prices. Several fine yases were sold at low figures and the bidding throughout lacked spirit.

Instructing Southern Census Takers. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.-Assistant Director of the Census Frederick H. Wines arrived here to-day and held a conference with the census is totally false. The bill further proposes to give to the State board the same right of approval of incorporation and of visitation and inspection of such societies as the board exercises in relation to all children's institutions of a charitable character or design.

"By his circular letter Mr. Gerry now openly announces himself as the champion of all those epposed to State supervision over helpless chil-

CUBAN TEACHERS COMING.

ONE THOUSAND TO ATTEND THE HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL. Is Desired to Make Them Acquainted

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Superintendent of Schools Frye, with the assistance of members of the Harvard Club of Havana and President Eliot of Harvard University, has succeeded in de-

veloping a plan by which Cuban schoolteachers will have the advantage of a course of instruction at the Harvard Summer School. Arrangements have already been completed to take one thousand or more of these Cuban teachers to the United States next summer. The expense will be charged against the Cuban school fund. Cuban teachers in regard to the American

One of the greatest difficulties Supt. Frye has met is the ignorance and inexperience of the school methods which have been adopted on the island from top to bottom. In order to accomplish anything of consequence Mr. Frye saw that it was necessary to teach the Cuban teachers, as well as the pupils. Hence, he provided that the teachers receive their salaries for twelve months, with the idea that they would be able to study during the vacation period. With this idea in view he developed the plan of using the Harvard School. There is no institution here that is capable of giving the desired training and Mr. Frye, who is a Harvard graduate, sought the assistance of the Harvard Club, which has some twenty members. These members entered enthusiastically into the scheme, which has the approval of Governor-General Wood, who is a graduate of the Harvard Medical Behoo!

President Eliot was communicated with and he immediately notified Supt. Frye that the Summer School would receive all the Cuban teachers that it might be considered advisable to send. Furthermore, President Eliot promised that there should be no charge for tui-

It is proposed now that the Cuban teachers shall be sent north on Government transports in the month of June. They will be lodged together at Cambridge, where they will have the advantages of association with other American teachers, and of the academic influences of that community. After a six weeks' stay at Cambridge the teachers will go to New York. Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. During the trip the teachers will be the guests of the various universities and will examine the various school systems.

The broadening and deepening of the minds of the teachers which will follow this experience will, it is thought, have a tremendous influence on Cuban school children. Cuba's future depends on the youngsters now at

which proved its incapacity during Governor- authority of the adjudicated cases on the sub-

difficult circumstances, in satisfying the Spantards and Cubans, who were equally suspicious of each other.

The Lucha keeps pounding at Gen. Ludlow. and the people are curious to know what the Military Governor will do when he comes back, as the attacks are more vigorous than ever. The Lucha says to-day that Gen. Ludlow accuses the Cubans of trying to enrich themselves through publie offices. The Lucha denies this, and winds up by saving that Gen. Ludlow wants the military occupation of Cuba to continue indefinitely so that he can play the Spanish grandee and the English lord in his palace.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 17.—The President and corporation of Harvard University have agreed to receive at the Harvard summer school. free of cost, school 'eachers from the island of Cuba to the number of several hundred, in accordance with a request from the authorities of the Island. President Eliot, when seen this evening in regard

to the matter, said: "In accordance with a request from Governor-Generel Wood and the Commissioner of Education for the Island of Cuba, Harvard has given assent to the plan of receiving Cuban schoolteachers to the extent of some hundreds as students at the summer school of the university. As I understand the plan, it is purposed to bring them to the United States in army transports and, after the session of the school is over, to take them on a tour to some | Division in the Second Department in regard of the principal cities of the United States, permitting them to return to Cuba in time for the

opening of the fall term. as yet. We have merely said to the Department that we should be willing to take the schoolteachers, as they suggested, free of charge. It is quite a little undertaking, as I look at it As is evident, there is nothing to be done until we have heard further from the Department. Gen. Wood and Mr. Frye, both Harvard men, are behind the scheme."
As the number of students at the Harvard summer school last season was 839, a considerable task, involving the employment of a small army of assistants and extra instructors, is before the

Navy Yard Notes.

The battleship Massachusetts was floated out of Dry Dock No. 3 yesterday morning. dock to-morrow.

Civil Engineer L. M. Cox, who has been ill for many months, has reported for duty and is now in charge of the repairs on Dry Dock No. 2. The torpedo boat Duport will go into dry

Our Furniture Is Mostly Mahogany.

Twould be folly to waste good work on poor wood. So nearly all the Furni-ture we make is of Mahogany—selected by men trained to know the best. Many excellent Antiques come to us at low cost. Our system is to pass them on

to you at an ordinary margin of profit. Schmitt Brothers, Cor. 25th St. & 4th Ave. | Two



NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

The decision of Judge Taft of Cincinnati, refusing to interfere in the Kentucky election cases, must have been expected by persons familiar with the attitude of the Federal courts, in respect to the granting of injunctions With American School Methods and to restrain wrongful removals from office. In with the American People - They the matter of Sawyer, decided by the Supreme Will Make a Tour of the Country. Court of the United States in 1887, it was held that a Circuit Court of the United States had no jurisdiction to restrain the Mayor and City Council of Lincoln, Neb., from removing a Police Judge upon charges of malfeasance in the power of a Court of Equity to prohibit the removal of public officers by injunction, but pointed out that the reasons for the rule applied with peculiar force when the court was a court of the United States and the officers in question were State officers. (See 124 U. S. Reports, page 200.) The same docrine was reasserted in 1897 in the case of White against Berry (171 U. S. Reports, page | story, 306) where the plaintiff, a United States gauger, sought to prevent his removal from office by the defendant, a collector of internal revenue. In this State the Federal rule was recently approved and followed by the Appe late Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn in the case of A. Emerson Palmer, the Secretary of the Board of Education. Although refusing the remely by injunction, the opinion of Judge Woodward made it so clear that the Secretary could be removed only for cause and by a three-fourths vote, that the attempt to remove him in any other manner seems to have been abandoned.

> The first opinion of Judge Edgar M. Cu'len as a member of the Court of Appeals appeared in the New York Law Journal on Friday. It affirms a judgment in the Fourth Department in the case of Hungerford against Hungerford, where a wife had been successful in setting aside a separation agreement between herself and her husband, which she had entered into improvidently and without advice, in consequence of ill treatment at her husband's hands. The judgment was attacked on the ground that no such imposition was shown as would enable the plaintiff to reseind the contract and on the further ground that the wife had not been required restore to the husband the sum of \$1,000 and certain furniture which she had received under it. While these objections might be fatal in the case of a contract between other parties, they do not apply as between other parties, they do not apply as between husband and wife. "A contract between husband and wife is void at law, and urheld only in equity, and then not in every case but solely where the provision for the maintenance of the wife or children is suitable and equitable." The agreement in the particular case being one which court of equity would not enforce, it was proper for a court of equity to set it aside in a suit brought for that purpose. In such an action, the wife would ordinarily be compelled to return what she had ordinarily be compelled to return what she had could not justly be required to restore what she had already expended for her own support. she had already expended for her own support The Court of Appeals on Friday decided a

question of great practical importance to Justices of the Peace throughout the State. In the case of Handshaw agains t Arthur, the General Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn in 1895 held that a Justice of the Peace who had adjourned a case before him, on the failure of both parties to appear, and subsequently had given judgment for the plaintiff and issued.execution in his favor, was liable in damages to the defendant for having acted wholly without jurisdiction. The question came up again in 1806 before the Appellate Division, which had succeeded the General Term, and which declared that the previous decision of the See 9 Appellate Division Reports, page 175) If the Justice acted without jurisdiction it was conceded that he was to be deemed liable as a trespasser, to the injured party; but if he had jurisdiction, although he exercised i or ne and jurisdiction, although he exercised it be proceeded against a civil action on account of the error, in accordance with the general rule which shields judicial officers from responsibility for their hones; mistakes in the administration of the law. The judgment and execution were pronounced merely erroneous and not void, and the Justice was exponented. This view of the law has now received the approval of the Court of Appenia.

A list of legal novels is contributed by Mr. John H. Wigmore to the latest number of the Brief, a publication devoted to the interests of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. It comprises 105 works by fifty-four authors, of whom we recognize sixteen as Americans. Mr. Wigmore says he has excluded "The Deemster," because it belongs to a writer whose influence is bad. Mrs. Anna Katherine Green's detective stories are likewise omitted, because they do not belong to that class of "novels in which character is delineated by a writer of whom style may be predicated," Mr. Wigmore classifies legal novels as follows: (1) Those in which trial scene is described, as "Pickwick Papers" and "The Heart of Midlothian; (2) these portraying the typical traits of a lawyer or the ways of professional life, like 'Bleak House" and "Ten Thousand a Year:" Bleak House" and "Ten Thousand a Year;"
(3) those relating to the detection of crime and the pursuit of criminals, such as "The Memoirs and Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" and Gaboriau's "File No. 113;" and (4) those in which some point of law affecting the rights or conduct of the characters enters into the plot, as in "The Silence of Dean Maitland" and "The Woman in White." We find only one of Anthony Troilope's works in this list—"Orley Farm." We were under the impression that he had written others which would fall within Mr. Wigmore's entegory. "Lorna Doone" is included, although we seldom think of it as a legal novel. It may not be generally known, however, that Mr. Blackmore was educated for the bar. for the bar.

There seems to be some conflict between the views entertained by the Appellate Division of this Department and those of the Appellate to the jurisdiction of the Municipal Courts which came into existence under the Greater New York Charter, to succeed to the former "No plans have been formed for their reception | District Courts but with considerable additional powers. The Constitution of 1894' prohibits the Legislature from conferring upon any inferior or local court of its creation any greater jurisdiction than is conferred upon County Courts. In the Greater New York Charter, section 1,364 purports to give the Municipal Court jurisdiction in certain specified classes of civil actions "including an action against a foreign corporation having an office against a foreign corporation having an office in the city of New York." The Appellate Division here, speaking through Mr. Justice Rumsey in the recently decided case of Worthington vs. The London Guarantee and Accident Company has declared this portion of Section 1.364 to be unconstitutional. On the other hand, in the case of The Dodge Manufacturing Company vs. The Nassau Show Case Company, the Appellate Division in Brooklyn lately called attention to the fact that even Justices of the Peace could acquire jurisdiction by attachment against foreign corporations, and suggested that it did not really give to the Municipal Court greater power or dignity than the County Court to confer upon the new tribunal a jurisdiction which had long been exercised by the County Court. (See 44, Appellate Division Reports, page 603.)

A bill for the greation of a Pension Court of Appeals has been introduced in Congress by Mr. Francis M. Griffith, Representative from the Fourth Indiana district, who succeeded William S. Holman, the Watchdog of the Treasury." The proposed tribunal is to consist of ive Judges, who are to serve during good behavior or until attaining the age of 70, at a salary of \$2,500 a year each. The court is to have exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals from the Bureau of Pensions. Appeals may be taken by letter and cases are ordinarily to be determined upon papers transmitted from the Pension Office, without any oral argument. Where the questions are of exceptional interest, however, the court may permit them to be argued orally. Only 220 opinions a year are to argued orally. Only 220 opinions a year are to be published. The Chief Judge is to be changed by election from among the Associate Judge's at each term of court; and no one is to be eligible to appointment to the bench thereof unless he has previously served "as a regular Judge of a Circuit Court of some State of the United States for at least five consecutive years." It may be a very wise idea to provide for the judicial review of pension cases, but this measure is too fantastic for serious consideration. Not the least absurd of its provisions is the smallness of the proposed salaries, which are only half as large as those now paid to the District Judges of the United States.

YOUTH'N'BEAUTY SUES LILY ETHEL HENRY SAYS MRS. LANGTRY

UGLIFIED HER-WANTS \$10,000. Made a Hurrah's Nest of Her Hair and Washerwomanized Her Waist Lest the New Moon Should Outshine the Elder Star - Now Youth'n' Beauty's Bounced. Ethel Henry, who has been playing the part of Lady Saumarez, with Mrs. Langtry in "The Degenerates," declares that she is about to begin a suit for damages for breach of contract office. That case not only denied generally | against the Jersey Lii7, and wants it thoroughly understood at the outset that the newspapers may print all they want about the case. Miss Henry called at the office of her lawyer, Emanuel Friend, yesterday and had him send out for the reporters so that they might hear from her own lips the story of her wrongs. When the reporters arrived Miss Henry bestowed a welcome smile on them and then proceeded with her "I've been jolly well buncoed by this Langtry woman," began Miss Henry, who talks with a

> person, you know, until I made my hit, but after that she did every mean thing that she could think of to detract from my success. finally discharging me on the ground of in-

strong English accent. "And all because my

beauty and my talent won for me the recogni-

tion that she was unable to get, with her wan-ing powers. She was a well enough sort of a

finally discharging me on the ground of incompetency. Me incompetent!" and Miss Henry raised her eyebrows in wonder at the tenerity of Mrs. Lanktry.

Then she hauled a roll of papersout from under her coat and handed them over to the reporters. They proved to be English theatrical rapers and each one set forth the fact that Miss Henry was a young woman of singular beauty and talent. They also related that she had acted with Mr. Wyndham, and had been a member of some of Mr. Frohman's London companies, winding up with glowing enlogies on the young woman's recitation of "The Absention of "They really say," remarked Miss Henry molestly. "that my rendering of Mr. Kinling's poem surpassed that of any other woman who has recited it. However, that has nothing to do with the present matter. What I want to tell you about is Mrs. Langtry's insane leal-ousy of me. It began the day after we landed, when a morning newscaper said that Miss Henry was likely to make as big a sensation with her youthful beauty as Mrs. Langtry did many, many years ago. She showed her resentment of this praise in many ways, but it was not until the morning after the opening performance that she became positively victous. One of the papers said good-naturelly that I was likely to win all of Mrs. Langtry's best and oldest admirers away from her with my youth and beauty. Incidentally the papers praised my acting with the result that Mrs. Langtry became insanely sealous. She was too smart to come right out and say what was the matter, but intended the sealous and the papers praised my acting with the result that Mrs. Langtry became insanely sealous. She was too smart to come right out and say what was the matter, but in-

make. I had to consent to having my beauty concealed.

"Well, when Mrs. Langtry found that she could not drive me out of the company in this way, she tried a new way. She claimed that my waist was entirely too small. Now you can see that I have a very willowy figure and that my waist is neither too small nor too large, but just right. Mrs. Langtry actually padded out my waist unto I looked like a washerwoman. This was tunt I looked like a washerwoman. This was to much and because I refused to put up with it I was changed for ten weeks and as I have only received two weeks salary I will sue for the balance of the time mentioned in my contract, which will be about a thousand dollars. In addition I have instructed my lawyer to bring suit for \$10,000 damages, for the injury to my professional reputation."

SAYS SHE ISN'T GUILTY.

General Term was erroneous and against the | The Divorced Wife of Alfred H. Brown Wants to Have Her Case Reconsidered. Lawyer William M. Klink of Jersey City, representing Ada Brown, the divorced wife of Alfred H. Brown, will make an application to the Chancery Court to-morrow to reopen a decree of divorce recently granted against his client. Mrs. Brown alleges that she was never served with notice of the suit and had no knowledge of the proceedings until she received a copy of the decree. The divorce proceedings were kept quiet, it is said, through the efforts of several clubmen whose names were mentioned in the plaintiff's bill of com-plaint. After the bill had been filed in Trenton the case was referred to Master-in-Chancery were mentioned in the plaintil s bill of complaint. After the bill had been filed in Trenton
the case was referred to Master-in-Chancery
William A. Lewis of Jarsey City to take the
testimony. Brown, who is a member of the
Jersey City Club, was represented by former
Senator William Brinkerhoff, who is also a
member of the club. The defendant did not
appear and was not represented, and on Mr.
Lewis's recommendation Chancellor McGill
granted the decree.

Mrs. Brown declares that if she is allowed to
put in testimony she will be able to prove that
her husband's charges are talse, and the result of a consolracy. Mrs. Brown has two
children Harry, 2 years old, and Beryl. 5 years
old. Mr. Brown is private secretary to G. R.
Blanchard, President of the Railroad Joint
Commission in this city, and his salary is \$200
a month. Mr. Klick will ask the Chancellor
to-morrow to allow Mrs. Brown alimony and
counsel fee.

counsel fee.

Business Motices.

Rheumatism and Gout cured in every case since 1861. FAMOUS PRESCRIPTION 100,884. Always safe and reliable, 75c bot. MULLER'S PHARMACY. 74 University place, New York. Carl H. Schultz. 430 to 444 lat Ave. Pure and correct mineral waters, manufactured from distilled water and chemically PURE ingredients.

BEND.-At his residence, 4 East 46th at., on Thursday evening, Feb. 15, 1900, George H. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church,

Broadway and 10th st., on Sunday, Peb. 18,1900, at 2:30 P. M. BRENNAN .- On Friday, Feb. 16, 1900, at 855 West 56th st., Thomas S. Brennan, Jr., son of Thomas S, and Katie Brennan, aged 28 years. Funeral Monday, Feb. 19, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M to the Church of the Paulist Fathers, 60th st. and Columbus av., where a solemn mass of requier

will be offered for the repose of his soul. Rela-

tives, friends, members of the Spalding Union and Holy Name Society of the Paulist Church are CLARK .- On Saturday, Peb. 17, 1900, at his restdence, 152 West 78th st., William H. Clark, be-loved husband of Mary S. Clark. Puneral on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Solemp requiem services at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st st. and Broadway,

at 10130 A. M. sharp. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Please omit flowers. COARLAY .- Entered into rest, on Friday, Peb. 16. 1900, Mary R. Coaklay, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 488

Herkimer et., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 18, 1900, at 12 M. Interment at Hempstead L. I. KIRK .- On February 16, 1900, Phebe A., beloved Funeral services at her late residence. Porest av.,

Crauford, N.J., on Sunday, February 18, 1900, at 5 P. M. Interment private. OAKLEY .- On Friday morning, Peb. 16, 1900, at his residence, 204 West 78th st., Jacob Foster Oakley, in the 93d year of his age. Funeral services will be held in St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, 84th st., near Central Park West, on Monday morning, Feb. 19,

1900, at 11 o'clock. STRATTON.-Suddenly at Labowood, New Jersey, on Feb. 17, 1900, Rose A., wife of Amos B. Strat Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN RENSSELAER. - On Saturday, Feb. 1900, at Lakewood, N. J., in the 81st year of his age. Maunsell Van Reneselaer, D.D., LL.D. son of the late John S. Van Rensselaer of Albany, N. Y. Funeral services at All Saints Church, Lakewood, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 19, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Kindly omit flowers.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Har-lem Railroad; 48 minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d at.

Religious Motices.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, New York, Lenct ave. and 122d st. Rev. H. P. Nichols. Services 10 and 11 A. M.; 8:45 and 8 P. M. TEMPLE EMANUEL. 5th ave and 43d st.—Sundar, 11:50 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silvermanon "The Progress of Morality in the Kineteenth Century," all velocine. Munyon's Advice



I want every person suffering with rheumatism to try my RHEUMA-TISM CURE. I want them to try it to-day. I want their verdict to-morrow.

Those who are suffering with a cold I ask to step into the nearest drug store and get a vial of my COLD CURE. If you are not perfectly satisfied with the result I will refund the money.

Every one afflicted with dyspepsia, indigestion or any stomach trouble, most earnestly ask to try my DYSPEPSIA CURE. It will be the best investment you ever made. It costs but 25 cents and will give almost immediate relief.

If I could hand you the thousands of testimonials from persons who have been cured of kidney diseases by my KIDNEY CURE, you would not delay in purchasing this almost infallible remedy. A 25-cent vial has

saved many a precious life. Why not get my "Guide to Health" from your druggist to-day? It will tell you all about Munyon's Remedies. Not a Lie in it! From the first to the last page it tells how the mother can take care of the little ones as well as the big ones. Remember, there is a separate cure for each disease; so labelled and with such plain directions that there can be no mistake.—MUNYON.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours and cures in a few days. It relieves sharp, shooting pains in arms, loss standard hack in a few hours and cenerally constant of the back, loins or groin and all kinds of Kidney Diseas. It will prevent and arrest Bright's Diseas. legs, side and back in a few hours, and generally effects a permanent cure before one vial has been used. Price 25 cents.

legs, side and back in a few hours, and generally effects a permanent cure before one vial has been used. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE relieves at once and positively cures all forms of Dyspepsia. Indigestion or any Stomach Troob e. Price 25 cents.

Reac. Price 25 cents.

MUNYON'S CJLD CURE will break up any cold in a few hours and prevent pneumonia. It relieves head, nose, throat and lungs almost instantly. These little sugar pellets can be convenie tly carried in the vest pocket for use at any time or anywhere. Frice 25 cents.

If you need mad cal a lvice call and see Munyon's staff of skilled specialists.

MUNYON'S DOC ORS ARE FREE.

Laces. Constable & Co.

Renaissance, Point Arabe, Appliqué,

Lace Robes,

Garnitures, Crochet, Point Venise, Allovers, Galons, Flouncings,

Plain and Fancy Drapery Nets, Real Laces,

Bridal Veils,

Chiffons, Mousselines.

Broadway & 19th Street

STOCK-TAKING SALE.



We offer previous to taking account of Stock, and to make room for Spring Goods,

1,000 PAIRS

New Publications.

READ THE

MAGAZINE

THE BRASS BOTTLE

120 PAGES 100 ILLUSTRATIONS,
PRICE 10 C NTs.
Of all Newsdeelers and

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY.

AUTOGRAPH

WALTER R. BENJAMIN.

125 Be a lway New York.

SEND POR PRICE LISTS.

BOORS Large, choice collection old books. paper novels. magazines: exceptionally low prices. O'SHEA, 1584 Broadway (47th).

These represent the balance of this season's heavy shoes, and are offered at less than cost of manufacture to close, All Sizes and Widths

We shall also include in this sale 500 PAIRS Welt and Turn Oxfords, Newest Styles, All Sizes and Widths, to close

54 WEST 23D STREET.

Horner's Furniture.

All The New Ideas.

This is what our stock presents all the time-all the new designs and creations of the Furniture World as they are produced.

With the approach of Spring, the incoming of new goods will be of daily occurrence from now on. But whether just from the factories or a short time in stock, our collection will be found the most attractive in the city, both from its variety, newness and price inducements---in suites as well as

10°C.-Kipling's "Recessional," Vampire," "B for Sale.

SLAUGHTER BOOK SALE BUILDING TO BE TORN DOWN. ducements—in suites as well as single pieces—from the plainest to the richest manufactured

R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street

BUILDING TO BE TORN DOWN.

Books for everybody, rich and poor, old and young, at Lovering's New York Book Echange, 781 Broadway, opposite Wanamaker's; books of every description at lower pieces than ever before offered in the city; immedia slock of standard and misecilaneous books, finely bound sets, illustrated grit books at prices never before approached; encyclopedias (Appleton's, Chambers, Britannica, People s) at your own price; second-hand school books, review books of all kinds bought, sold and exchanged; highest cash prices paid; calls at residences free. LOVERING'S NEW YORK BOOK EXCHANGE, 781 Broadway, between and with size, open evenings.